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a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee  
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required.Applicants for admission should present themselves between  
10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physi-  
cian (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure  
prompt medical attendance.Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the  
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-  
tions as to the name of the physician in the ordinary or fever  
ward, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the  
above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

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from 1 to 3 p.m.The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning  
and 5 to 6 in the evening, for patients, and from 3 p.m. on  
to 6 p.m. for the nursing staff.

## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,  
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JOCKEY, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, to  
be then in Bahia Hospital. Information required as to his  
whereabouts.GRAY, Robert, 10th Liverpool, December, 1894, per S.S.  
Cachalote, 1<sup>o</sup> of March, 1895. Arrived in Rio de Janeiro  
Park, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro, arriving there January  
16th, 1895. Has not been heard of since.APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with  
Señor Maurice Hartoff, Fazenda da Bela Aliança, Vargem  
Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

Rio de Janeiro, November 1, 1895.

## FOR SALE

A nice set of rustic furniture for garden or summer-house.  
Contains thirteen pieces: 3 tables, 1 sofa, 1 rocking-chair,  
and 1 other chair. The set is new and will be sold cheap.  
Can be seen at No. 95, Rue da Assembléa.

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PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 16, Rue  
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rue  
Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House.) WILLIAM  
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Exaristo da Veiga. Morning  
service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service  
during cool season according to notice. Holy communion  
after morning service on 1<sup>st</sup> Sunday in the month and  
on 3<sup>rd</sup> Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service,  
or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do  
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services Thursday at 7:30 p.m.Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays;  
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COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. to  
Fabrika Canica, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev  
A. J. MEILLO.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 13 Travessa da Barreira.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7  
p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTUNIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São João No. 25.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and  
7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. AGUDY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga  
do S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese  
on Sunday. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11  
a.m.; Bible study at 12 m.; Reading of the Holy Scriptures, at 5  
afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesdays,  
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Elsenhofer, German Physician.  
Office: 18, Rue General Camara. Consulting hours  
from 12 to 3 p.m.Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, etc  
of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine;  
Office: 23, Rue da Quitanda; Hours from 4-6 p.m. Residence  
No. 3, Rue Alice, Larangueiras.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 65  
Rua da Assembléa. H. C. TUCKER, Agent.BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-  
ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the  
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,  
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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left-over clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission  
or at No. 25, Rue Theophilo Ottoni.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

The political situation in Chili is decidedly  
chaotic, and the next presidential elections will be  
correspondingly unsatisfactory. The parties are:  
conservative, liberal, radical and Balmacedist.  
The first two are weak, and the last two may pre-  
vail if they can hold together long enough.—Congress has also passed a bill authorizing the  
construction of a national cable between Port Montt  
and Punta Arenas. Probably the cost will be about  
one third greater than it ought to have been, and  
£180,000 is a large sum for a poor country to  
spend, but the cable will be of service years after  
the new torpedo-catchers are useless or out of date;  
and it has long been a serious inconvenience to  
steamer traffic and business interests at large, that  
there was no telegraphic communication with the  
Strait of Magellan. Of course this measure is  
chiefly one of national defence, and it is a reason-  
able precaution.—*Valparaiso Review.*—Don Vicente Reyes is still considered likely to  
be the candidate of the radical-Balmacedist con-  
vention. He is himself neither a radical nor a Bal-  
macedist, and he certainly has shown no very marked  
personal ambition for the post. His name, how-  
ever, carries a considerable weight in view of his  
political experience. He can scarcely be said  
to have rendered an very great or striking service  
to the state, but he has respectfully filled many  
high positions and his personal reputation is un-  
blemished. In the events of 1890 and 1891 he did  
not take a decisive side with either party. He  
strongly opposed Balmaceda's action from his  
place in the Senate, but as the spirit of the oppo-  
sition became more revolutionary, his sympathy with  
them diminished, and he refused to take part in  
the disposition of Balmaceda by congress and in  
the civil war which followed. The Balmacedists  
are reasonable enough to understand the difficulty  
of carrying one of their own men, and it would of  
course be much more acceptable to them to vote  
for a bystander like Vicente Reyes rather than for  
any of the men who actively opposed them in the  
civil war.—*Valparaiso Review.*—The condition of our municipal affairs goes  
from bad to worse. Santiago enjoys the unavoidable  
distinction of possessing at once the highest ordinary  
death rate and the highest murder statistics in  
all the civilized world, the number of deaths by  
violence in that city of 250,000 inhabitants being  
actually greater than in the whole United Kingdom.  
It is no less, therefore, than a national disgrace  
that the police votes for Santiago should have been  
reduced by three quarters in the municipal esti-  
mates for 1896. It is not the time now to cavil  
about theories of local government. It is a crying  
necessity for the central government to make it self  
responsible for the maintenance of an adequate police  
service in Santiago during 1896.—*Valparaiso Review.*—Nobody will deny that our *alcaldes* is a won-  
derful man. In his short term of office he has  
managed at different times to fight with each of the  
political parties in the municipality, he has made  
the Gran Avenida with a rapidity surprisingly at  
variance with national habits; he has had the  
good sense to prohibit smoking inside trams—  
which could be to advantage made extensive to the  
railway, by the government—although jurists agree  
that his decree is illegal, and he has lately pro-  
hibited the presence of the unaccompanied female  
at the Odeon theatre. Here he has got hope-  
lessly muddled and gratuitously insulted the  
weaker sex. It is a distinct case of mistaking  
cause and effect. The theater is admittedly an  
objectionable one, but the reason for this is that  
the pieces which are played are often immoral and  
therefore only the less fastidious class of people go  
to see them.—*Valparaiso Review.*—It is announced that an *ad-referendum* treaty  
has been negotiated between the governments of  
Chili and Brazil, providing for freedom of trade  
between the two countries. It may of course be  
some time before this treaty is ratified by the  
respective congresses, but when it comes into effect,  
it will fail to have very important conse-  
quences upon the currents of trade, Chili will  
necessarily become a large consumer of Brazilian  
coffee and raw sugar, and Brazil will take great  
quantities of cereals and, it is also hoped, of  
Chilian wines. It is very likely indeed that this  
commercial treaty will lead to many others, since  
the countries which lose a portion of their trade  
will probably make an effort to regain it by negoti-  
ating similar terms of custom-house reciprocity.  
We doubt very much whether any ultimate benefit  
will result from this tinkering with tariffs, but it  
had been evident for a long time that some exper-  
iment of the sort was certain to be tried. As far as  
Chili is concerned, wine is really the only article  
of her produce for which there is the smallest  
excuse for endeavoring to obtain a market by arti-  
ficial means. All her other articles are staples of  
which she can sell any quantity at the world price,  
and the juggling with tariffs will never get her  
more than that price for any long period.—*Val-  
paraiso Review.*—It is announced that an *ad-referendum* treaty  
has been negotiated between the governments of  
Chili and Brazil, providing for freedom of trade  
between the two countries. At a time when the  
nation and 13 out of 14 provinces are in default in  
the payment of their obligations, when the country is  
suffering under the curse of an irredeemable and  
fluctuating currency, when the people are heavily  
overtaxed, when labor and enterprise are almost  
crushed with discriminatory taxation, we go on buy-  
ing one ship after another, in the most reckless  
manner. This is done at a time when peace is not  
certainly of peace unless we stir up strife and pro-  
voke a war. This is a policy which, once entered  
upon is with difficulty ended and makes it certain  
that the toiler is doomed to a long time of arduous  
labor to pay the cost of this mistake, which becomes  
a crime against the public.The insanity of the course stands out in bold  
relief, when it is considered that we have neither  
officers nor men for these ships, neither skill to  
navigate them nor trained men to fight them, nor  
stations for them, nor works to repair them, when  
not one of them can be docked in the republic and  
when an accident could only be remedied by sending  
the ship to a foreign country. There are no  
words too strong to describe the utter folly and  
insanity of what we are doing. There are ships to  
day for which there is urgent need which could  
not leave their moorings because there are no men  
to work them. This is all wrong, a grievous  
wrong against the republic and the public.The species plea of the demagogues is plausible  
and taking. He rolls the word *glory* like a sweet  
word under his tongue and gets frothy if not elo-  
quent, from frequent spiritual potations, about the  
glory, defence and strength of "La Republica,"  
but it is all froth, and pride, and conceit, and  
statesmanship have no place nor chance with him.  
We need no navy, and, despite all our ships, we  
have none worth the name; ships, even pow-  
erful and numerous, do not constitute a navy.  
We have good ships and a few good  
officers but not enough to man or care for the  
ships which we possess. Good men will not  
enter or remain in the navy. They are treated too  
much like brutes to make it possible that they  
should learn to love the service, and desertion is  
a chronic fact or condition which is expected  
to occur as a matter of course. A small number of  
good ships, well officered and manned, thoroughly  
drilled and disciplined, kept in active service, well  
cared for, provided with a base of retreat and  
supplies, with a good dock, works and arsenal,  
would be far better for the republic than to fill the  
Plate with great and costly ships which would  
engage in action.We should lose all our navy in any day of sharp  
trial, not because we lack valor but for want of  
discipline, training and proper elements of attack  
and defence.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rue da AlfandegaDraws on Head Office and the following Branches  
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DEUTSCHLAND.Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
1897 by the "Direction der Direcção Geral das Finanças"  
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

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Branch-offices In São Paulo and Santos  
(Caixa 500.) (Caixa 185.)

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Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, (pendent.)

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W. M. G. &amp; Co., London, Union Bank of London Limited, London

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Lancaster &amp; C. Co., Paris, André Nodize &amp; Co., Paris.

Spain..... { Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona,  
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H. Alben de Hary & Co., Antwerp.Italy..... { Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano,  
Genoa, and correspondents.Portugal..... { Banco Lisboa & Açores,  
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PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . 950,000

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SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 880,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

## 31 A, Rua 1º de Março

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Draws on its Head Office in London:

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The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

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Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts  
every description of Banking business.THE FLOATING GARDENS OF  
MEXICO.

The famous chinampas, or floating gardens, are a never-ending attraction of the city of Mexico, and yet little is known to the general reader regarding these curious places. Contrary to the general belief, the so-called floating gardens of the present day do not float. Many years since, however—in fact, before the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards—the name was appropriate, for real floating gardens were then common on the lakes in the valley of Mexico, especially in the immediate vicinity of the city. But when Humboldt visited Mexico (then called New Spain) in 1803, and Abbé Francisco Clavigero (a missionary among the Indians) a few years later, the peculiar possessions of the Mexicans were rapidly diminishing in number; and in 1826 Captain G. F. Lyon informs us that "the little gardens constructed on bushes or wooden rafts no longer exist in the immediate vicinity of Mexico (the city); but I learned that some may yet be seen at Inchimilco."

The common form was a quadrangle, and the average size about fifteen by forty feet, although some of the largest were a hundred feet in extent. Many of the latter contained a small hut, in which the cultivator sometimes lived; one or more trees were also growing in the centre of these largest plots. The earth used was extremely rich, and this being kept in a moist state by its proximity to the water (the elevation above it being not over a foot), the gardens were productive of the choicest vegetables and flowers, including maize.

The gardens of the present day are very different affairs. They do not float, but, on the contrary, are composed of strips of solid ground, usually about fifteen by thirty feet in extent, although some are larger. These plots are intersected by small canals, through which visitors are propelled in canoes. They are constructed by heaping up the earth about two feet above the water. Willows and sometimes poplars or silver maples, also a species of cane, are often grown along their banks to keep them from washing down. The nearest gardens to the city of Mexico are along La Viga canal, a public waterway about forty feet in width and of varying depth. Its source is Lake Texcoco (formerly known as Tezcuco), two and a half miles west of the city, from whence it flows to a point near the town and then returns by a circuitous route to the lake. The gardens are located where the ground is naturally low or swampy.

All produce the choicest vegetables, flowers, and not infrequently fruits, in great abundance, embracing nearly every variety grown in the United States, and others unknown to us. Even in the ditches or little canals beautiful water-lilies often line the way, while many of the plots are one mass of vari-colored flowers, the most common ones being roses, pinks, geraniums, poppies and fuchsias. The great varieties of shades and the enormous size of many kinds astonish and delight the visitor from more northern latitudes. The poppies are more attractive than our finest peonies; on certain feast days everyone wears a wreath made exclusively from these showy flowers.

The quick and luxuriant growth of the products is mainly due to the daily application of water, which is dipped up in gourds attached to long swinging and pivoted poles, and deftly thrown about. It is needless to say that the cultivator never depends upon rain. Some of the plots are occupied by their owners and their families, who live in charming little houses constructed of cane, and surrounded by all their possessions, often including cows, horses, pigs and chickens. La Viga canal is almost impassable on Sundays especially, and the same may be said of the beautiful driveways along its tree-lined banks; for Sunday in the city of Mexico is the liveliest and, in many respects, the busiest day of all the week. It is the great market day as well as holiday, and a large number of the craft on La Viga are loaded with produce of every description from the gardens and elsewhere. The visitor to the floating gardens seldom hides his disappointment on discovering that they are stationary, but he never regrets having visited them; indeed, a day spent on the canal and among the chinampas will long be remembered as one of the pleasantest in Mexico.

Little is certainly known regarding the origin of these famous places. Abbé Clavigero says that when the Mexicans were driven from their native country, ages in the

past, they were forced to occupy small islands in Lake Texcoco, where "they ceased for some years to cultivate the land, because they had none, until necessity and industry together taught them to form movable fields and gardens, which floated on the waters of the lake." These were the first fields which the Mexicans owned after the foundation of Mexico. The custom may have originated as above stated, but the following view, founded on a careful examination of some of the oldest works on Mexico, is advanced as the more probable, especially since the Mexicans still retained and cultivated the watery plots after their independence was again established.

For long ages the valley of Mexico was subjected to devastating inundations. The valley is about sixty miles in diameter, and is surrounded by a continuous wall of hills and mountains. The waters collected on these flow into six principal lakes. The plaza mayor, or great square, in the city of Mexico is elevated a few inches only above the nearest lake—Texcoco. In former times a prolonged rainy season caused the surplus waters in the other lakes—which have an elevation of from three to thirteen feet above the plaza mayor—to burst their banks and flow into Lake Texcoco, which in turn overflowed and flooded the valley. In June, 1629, the date of the last great flood, the city was covered with water to a depth of three feet, and it remained in that state for five years.

The regular fields were, of course, ruined whenever a freshet traversed the valley, and necessity finally compelled the people to depend upon floating gardens for a supply of produce at all seasons, and to prevent a famine. These were moored in places where the rise and fall of the lake waters would not affect them. During the period when floods were looked for at any time, these floating patches were very common, but when the city and valley were partially protected by a gigantic canal in 1789 (commenced in 1667), by which the main overflow was carried off in safety, they gradually disappeared, until at the present time nothing but the pretty name and stationary plots surrounded by water remain to perpetuate an ancient custom.—*Chas. H. C. in Garden and Forest.*

From the *New Orleans Times Democrat.*

## BUENOS AIRES TO CHICAGO.

Antonio Brem, from Budapest, and Louis Budinich, from Luissingne, Croatia, became friends in Buenos Aires and talked over the idea of making a trip which would be through the vast area in Spanish America and in the unexplored portions of the two Americas. Brem was a civil engineer, and Budinich had great experience in mining, and had worked for years in a navigation company of South America. He is a man of fair education, tall, lithe, and apparently just the person to undertake such an adventure. Brem is smaller and sturdier, with a determined expression denoting perhaps unlimited will. Budinich speaks Spanish, Italian, English, Slavonian, and Brem French and German.

These two counted up their finances and found the combined fund to be \$800. August 7, 1892, they started, determining to write a book of their adventures when their journey ended. They reached Chicago, June 7, 1893, nearly three years after starting. They had walked 10,572 miles in that time, and to prove that they had done so, at every place they could obtain a certificate of their arrival they did so. These were kept in a blank book, and it shows 1,800 signatures, combining perhaps the greatest variety of signatures ever obtained.

Among the signatures is that of the governor of Arkansas. This book of signatures alone is not the least interesting souvenir of their long journey.

The actual distance walked to the United States by the hardy pioneers is as follows:

Argentine Republic.....	1,235.4
Bolivia.....	872.5
Peru.....	774.3
Ecuador.....	632.4
United States of Colombia	1,811.0
Costa Rica.....	491.1
Nicaragua.....	281.1
Honduras.....	210.6
Salvador.....	238.0
Guatemala.....	344.4
Mexico.....	1,596.5

After starting they were assisted to the amount of \$1,700 by the governors of five

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## 77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

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[February 11th, 1896]

provinces in the Argentine confederation, and the Presidents of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala. In Mexico the governors of the states of Chiapas, Mexico, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon contributed, but they were not successful in securing assistance in the United States. They entered the United States at Laredo, Tex., following the line of the International and Great Northern railroad to Longview, and from there along the Iron Mountain railroad to St. Louis, and from there over the Chicago and Alton to Chicago. The travellers complained that they were looked upon as tramps as they went along, and were always rebuffed when they approached any one to gain assistance.

They related that nothing eventful occurred in the northern part of the Argentine republic, and in Bolivia it was rough walking on account of the Andes. The Indians were very troublesome there, too, and one of the walkers had to be on guard at night while the other slept. It became necessary frequently to make detours to avoid the Indians, and the journey was lengthened many miles thereby. The travellers say that these Indians are worse than any American Indian can be or ever will be.

The walking record improved in Peru, and in going down the slope of the Andes they claim they made as much as fifty miles a day. But they suffered for water, and the country was dry and sandy. Budinich, who had weighed 175 pounds when going to Peru, was reduced in weight to 140 before he left it.

The men were seven days crossing the frontier between Peru and Ecuador, the woods being very dense and the streams swollen to overflowing. They had to cut down trees to effect a crossing, and when they could not do this they used a rope with a large hook attached, which was thrown to the opposite bank. This would help them in crossing the rapid streams. Once or twice they attempted swimming across the streams, but they were drifted nearly a mile down from the starting point, and were nearly drowned.

One of the grand sights they beheld was in Ecuador, where the volcanic peaks of Vulcan, Chimborazo, the most feared of all things by the South American; Cotopaxi, Carahuarao, Tunquarua, Alata, and Shangay, were all seen at one time. In Rio Bambia there were five volcanoes in sight. When the two men were in Cuenca, Ecuador, on Sept. 3, 1893, Shangay began to belch forth, and a terrible earthquake, lasting fifty-eight seconds, ensued. The Ecuadoreans, men, women and children, were panic-stricken, and the disorder and cries of alarm that prevailed for a while were of the most terrible nature.

The highest points the two reached were the Alta de Colquechaca, 4,900 metres, or 15,816 feet high, in Bolivia; Tunnel Galera, 4,774 metres, in Peru, and Punta Pisco, sometimes called the Black Andes, 3,202 metres. In Ecuador, the Nudo de Sambanilla, 3,683 metres; Nudo de Aznay, 4,482 metres, and Quindia, 4,300 metres. On this latter mountain they discovered a blazed tree, made by an engineer named Kelly, who had been sent out from America some years back to report on the feasibility of railroads in South America.

The first serious accident of the trip happened to Budinich, who fell down a precipice in Ecuador and had to lay up for several weeks. It was voted by the two that the meanest people on the American continent lived in the United States of Colombia. The travellers and their Indian guides subsisted principally on raw monkeys and iguanas. They sometimes killed some fish with dynamite cartridges; the fish were also eaten raw. The men had provided themselves with gass beads and trinkets before leaving Buenos Aires, which stood them in good stead in difficult situations. For over 300 miles from David, in the northwestern settlement in Colombia to the capital, San José, in Costa Rica, they were environed with swamps and jungles, and for 200 miles they had literally to cut their way through. With four Indian guides and six men as laborers, they cut a roadway seventy-five miles in length. In this marshy Brenta became poisoed by the swamp water, large red spots appearing on his limbs.

He also suffered from rheumatism. The big rubber boots they wore often saved

them from the bites of numerous snakes, mosquitoes, sand-flies, and all sorts of insects that stung and assailed them, making the party very miserable.

They got to Nicaragua during the dancing time of the Indians, which they describe as being a dangerous event. The Indians going into the dance whack each other with swords and knives, and they dance till the loss of blood makes them faint. From Nicaragua to Honduras they both suffered from illness, and they owe their escape from death they consider to the whiskey they made out of sugar-cane and alcohol, in which they mixed quinine.

San Salvador they pronounced the finest country they had seen, but in Costa Rica about 500 wild hogs attacked them and ate up two dogs. They met Gen. Tapete, in command of the Mexican troops, who had been ordered there on account of the Guatimala boundary question.

While in Mexico the walkers had several adventures with bandits, one band whom they resisted at San Luis Potosi giving them \$2 when they found out that they had no money. They really had \$35 hidden about them, but they accepted the kind attentions of the bandits.

From San Luis Potosi they journeyed on by way of Planisa Mejicana, and they camped in the snow on March 5, 1895.

#### THE NEW PORT WORKS AT MONTEVIDEO.

The *Montevideo Times* of the 24th ult. gives the following general description of the projected port work recommended by the consulting engineers Guéard and Kummer:

The proposed port, then, may be described as follows:—The first breakwater starts from the end of Calle Sarandi and is a continuation in a straight line of that street. This breakwater is 720 metres long. (To save reductions throughout we may state that a metre is equal to 39 1/4 inches, and 100 metres to 328 feet or 109 1/2 yards.) From the head of this starts the second breakwater, at an angle about 10° more obtuse than a right angle. This is 1,183 metres long and stretches rather less than half way across the bay, its direction being nearly parallel to that of the cross streets of the old city (such as Calle Zabala.) These two breakwaters constitute the shelter dykes, and the area within them constitutes the *ante-port*, the superficies of which is 145 hectares (a hectare is equal to 11,960 square yards or 2 1/2 acres.)

The angle between these two breakwaters is truncated, leaving an opening 250 metres (820 feet) wide, a lighthouse being placed at each corner. This opening constitutes the entrance to the port, and this and the entire *ante-port* will be dredged to a depth of 7 metres (23 feet) in the lowest water (zero) of the English charts. The masonry work will be so made that an additional depth of 1 metre can be attained if desired. The port will thus have a minimum depth of 22 feet in the lowest tide. A channel of the same depth will be dredged for a distance of 3 kilometres (1 4/5 miles) from the entrance between the breakwaters in a line corresponding to the diagonal of the *ante-port*.

The main work of the port itself will consist of a third dyke nearly parallel to the contour of the bay and at a distance of about 500 metres from the north shore of the city and 600 to 650 metres from the east shore. This dyke will start from a point up the bottom of Calle Paigones. It continues parallel to the city as far as Calle Cerro, and then turns round in conformity with the shape of the bay, being capable of indefinite extension at a future period. The first wharf will correspond to the block between Calles Madero and Perez Castellanos, the second will be at the foot of Calle Treinta y Tres, the third between Calles Juncal and Cerro, the fourth at the base of Calle Florida. These wharves will have a breadth of 120 metres, and a length of 300 metres, excepting the third which is only 250 metres. Jettes 100 metres long and 20 broad will be thrown out towards the first two of them from the grand dyke, leaving a passage 100 metres broad. The first *darsena*, or wet dock, will be between the first two wharves, and will measure 300 metres by 500. This will be for the use of larger vessels. The subsidiary docks will be formed between the other wharves, the distance between the second and third wharf being 150 metres, and that between the third and fourth 130 metres. The second *darsena* will be in the corner of the bay, where also will be established a *carrilero* dock. We should add that a breadth of land equivalent to two squares will be reclaimed on the east side of the bay. Nearly opposite the present railway station another wharf will be built for railway purposes and the embarkation of live stock. Parallel to this and nearly in the centre of the east side of the bay, another dyke will be built, meeting the grand dyke. An opening of 30 metres will be left here to admit the passage of smaller vessels, but this will generally be closed by revolving gate. This will complete the extension of the works for the present, though designs are added for a third *darsena* and more wharves, to be built beyond this as occasion may require or funds permit. None of the natural rocks and islands in the bay will be interfered with. It is expected that the natural current of the bay, which will be allowed free passage, will keep the water sufficiently fresh, and that once the required depth has been dredged it will be maintained without much further difficulty by the same cause.

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DINNER: Soup, four dishes, 1/2 bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3500.

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#### Grande Hotel Metropole

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It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished and complete in every respect. It has excellent baths, electric communication, telephone, trans at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exalted.

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15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,  
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This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only; the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, gardens, baths, etc.

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Shoes, Russian leather.....	8500
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Borzequins, kid-leather.....	12800
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TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALERTE".

On the Wednesday morning our work was stopped for a time by the heaviest storm of rain I have ever witnessed. After the first few minutes the tents were no protection from the water, which quickly swamped them, so we armed ourselves with soap and, going out into the open, enjoyed a glorious fresh-water bath. At the same time we had a view of a splendid waterfall. The rain beating on to the windward side of the Sugarloaf gathered in a deep gully on its summit, and, rushing down, struck the projecting rock, and leaped headlong into the sea, seven hundred feet below. The effect was very fine, and, later on, when the clouds lightened a little and the morning sun shone through the rain, the whole island appeared to be covered with a transparent veil of prismatic colour.

On the following Sunday the doctor and I set off for an expedition into the mountains. On a previous occasion we had noticed a steep landslip of red earth, mixed with cinders, that looked very much as if they had been thrown up from a volcano, so we made up our minds to go to the top and see if we could find a crater. Slowly and carefully we crawled on our hands and knees up the steep slide, clinging like bats to the side of the mountain, whose loose, charred soil crumbled away beneath us. We reached the summit of the red landslip, and found ourselves on projecting spur of the mountain where the rocks had failed away, leaving a great obelisk, seventy feet in height, standing on a narrow ridge, its base crumbling away with every storm, so that it looked as though a push would send the whole mass crashing down on to our camp far below. We could see no signs of a crater. Leaving this ridge, we ascended the mountain behind, and when we reached the top we sat down to rest and get cool under the shadow of a big rock.

From here the view was a grand one. To our right, nearly a thousand feet above us, rose the highest peak on the island. At our feet was Treasure Bay, our camp looking like a tiny white speck, even the great obelisk of rock we had just left appeared insignificant from this elevation, while the sea seemed smooth and innocent as the Serpentine, and the roar of the breakers sounded like a gentle murmur.

Away at sea two vessels were in sight—one a full-rigged ship, not far from the island; the other a barge, just breaking the horizon, with her white sails gleaming in the sunshine. Suddenly, as I watched the nearer vessel, I saw her royals taken in, and, looking to windward, perceived a large black cloud hurrying towards her, the water being churned up under it as it came along. The next moment the vessel was hidden from our sight by the squall of wind and rain, though all the while the sun was shining brightly on our island and not a drop of rain fell near us. The cloud passed by, the brave ship seemed to shake herself after the struggle, the sun shone once more on her dripping canvas, and by the time she had set her royals again and resumed her course, the squall had passed away below the horizon.

About this time we caught plenty of turtle, which formed a very welcome addition to our larder, and they also enabled us to husband our other stores which were beginning to get low. Biscuit was entirely exhausted, and of flour we had but little, and, though Joe managed to make a very eatable cake out of preserved potatoes, the absence of breadfruit was a serious inconvenience. The wild beans that grew on the island were now of great use.

For another fortnight we dug steadily on, gradually getting worn out with the hard work, and seeing our hopes of fortune diminish, as, one by one, the likely places up the ravine were tried and found wanting, and the big trench grew deeper and wider without giving any promise of yielding up the golden hoard. The life was dreadfully monotonous, not an incident occurring worth the mention to vary the daily drudgery by pick and shovel. We no longer set out on Sundays and half-holidays for those glorious but exhausting climbs over the mountains, as we had to cherish all our strength for our work; and, after each spell of digging, were glad to rest in our tents, sheltered from the burning sun. However, we kept up our spirits, were cheery enough, and always got on splendidly together.

The yacht had now been away three weeks, and we began to look forward to her return. We kept a good look-out, expecting to see her at any moment turn the corner of Treasure Bay. Just at this time we found considerable difficulty in obtaining fish. The weather had been bad for many days, the wind stormy and squally from the north-east, and a heavy sea running on the shore. The effect of this on our sandy beach was to completely change its shape and appearance, and the little pool, in which we used to catch small fish with our wire-netting, entirely disappeared. Moreover, although Powell was energetic, and indeed very often rash, in venturing out on to the rocks with his bamboo rod, the seas now constantly broke right over them, so that another of our food-supplies was cut off.

On Sunday, January 19, we had an unexpected and most welcome visit. As we turned out of our banqueting-hall after breakfast, we saw, to our amazement, a large man-of-war standing right into the bay from the south-east. Our camp was instantly a scene of excitement. We got out our glasses and strained our eyes to make out her nationality.

Was it possible that the Brazilian government had heard of our expedition and had sent a gunboat to wrest our treasure from us and bear us away in chains? As a relief to the monotony of this long expedition we were always chaffing and talking nonsense—a very good plan, too so we began to discuss the approaching vessel in our usual mock-grave fashion. If she should prove to be an enemy, we said that we should defend our island to the last gasp. Cloete-Smith began to reckon up what forces he had at his disposal. There were the two Englishmen, more or less white; these he called his Light Brigade. He called the two colored men the Black Watch. There was the monkey too, who could serve as an irregular force to harass the enemy generally—a sort of "gorilla warfare" as I put it—a remark which called forth a severe reprimand from the commander-in-chief. In the armory department we had three repeating rifles, two revolvers, and a case of surgical instruments. Fortunately we were not called upon to fight, for, when the vessel had approached close to Noah's Ark, we were able to make out the glorious old white ensign of England floating over her stern. We greeted it with a wild cheer.

Presently we saw that two boats were lowered and manned. Then the doctor gave the order: "All hands shave and prepare for visitors." We turned to with a will to make ourselves comparatively respectable, all the while eagerly watching the proceedings in the bay. We saw the two boats pull close into the shore, and then retire, evidently not liking the look of the tremendous surf. They were then taken in tow by the vessel, which steamed slowly across the bay and disappeared round the west corner, evidently to see if she could effect a landing in the other bay.

In about twenty minutes, just as we had completed our toilet, she came back again, the boats were hoisted on board, and, to our dismay, she steamed away and vanished from our sight round South Point. We were deeply disappointed, and returned to our tents in no amiable frame of mind. But we had not been deserted, after all; for, three hours later, just as we had finished our midday meal, we received four white-helmeted figures walking their way down the green slopes at the back of our ravine. We hastened to meet them, greeted them like long-lost brothers, and brought them in triumph to the camp, for glad we were to see fresh friendly faces. As soon as they had refreshed themselves after their long walk, we sat down to hear all the news. Our visitors proved to be the captain, the surgeon, and two of the wardroom officers of H. M. S. *Bramble*, which vessel was on her way from Ascension Island to her station at Montevideo. They had sighted Trinidad at daybreak, and, standing in close to examine it, had discovered our tents on the shore. Having found the surf too heavy in South-west Bay and at the pier, they had steamed round to the other side of the island. Here, after having attempted a landing at various places, they had at last succeeded in getting on shore, and after an hour's walk over the mountains had reached our camp.

Then we, in our turn, explained to them who we were and what we were doing here, and took them up to see our diggings, in which they seemed highly interested, though somewhat amused at our method of searching for fortune.

The officers asked us to go off and mess with them on the *Bramble*—an invitation we gladly accepted. We accordingly set out with them across the mountains, leaving our two black men in charge of the island during our absence. We found that their jolly-boat was in South-west Bay, with five men in her. They had dropped their anchor near a coral reef running out at right angles to the shore, and now they allowed the boat to back near enough to it for one of us to scramble on board at a time, seizing, of course, the most favorable opportunity when the sea was comparatively steady, and hauling the boat off after each attempt, for, had she touched the rock, not much of her would have been left in a couple of minutes.

We pulled off to the vessel, which was lying at about half a mile from the shore. As soon as we were on board the captain gave the order to get under weigh, and we steamed at half-speed into Treasure Bay, and the vessel was anchored for the night, near the Noah's Ark mountain, in twenty fathoms of water. Then someone suggested cocktails—a most unwonted luxury for us—and we adjourned below for a chat. We found the officers of the *Bramble* most pleasant fellows, and they treated us with the greatest hospitality. They ransacked their private stores for our delectation, and promised to give us a supply of biscuits, some flour, books, and tobacco to take ashore with us on the following morning. They even said, jokingly, that they were sure the *Alerte* had gone to the bottom, and

that, if we were tired of digging on the island, they would give us a passage to Montevideo as distressed British subjects. They appeared greatly interested in the story we told of the origin of the treasure, and the account of our voyage and subsequent adventures. In return, they gave us all the latest news. We learned that there had been a revolution in Brazil, which had broken out on the day after we had sailed from Bahia, and we speculated as to whether it would cause any delay to our shipmates who had gone to Brazil marketing. We also heard that Lord Salisbury had dispatched a fleet to demonstrate on the west coast of Africa. We were told that the *Bramble* was to form part of the expedition sent to observe the eclipse of the sun. They had, in short, plenty of news to impart, and it was so long since we had had any opportunity of hearing what was going on in the world that we talked like a vestry meeting till dinner-time.

All our shore-going clothes were on board the yacht, and we were clad in our rough working clothes, with only one coat between us; so I fancy our appearance at mess was a source of great amusement to the wardroom servants. Indeed, all the time we were on board, we were evidently objects of considerable interest to the crew; the men seemed hardly to know what to make of us, and it was a wonder what manner of people we could be to chose for a residence this desolate spot.

After dinner we went on deck, and Captain Langdon produced some excellent cigars, which we thoroughly enjoyed, while listening to a selection of music performed for our benefit by the ship's volunteer life-and-drum band—capital one.

We slept on board the vessel, and the next morning our first thought was about landing; we went on deck to have a look at the shore. We saw that the surf was breaking very heavily, and that it would be impossible to beach a boat without running considerable risk of smashing her up. However, get on shore we must, as the *Bramble* could not delay any longer, and had to be off.

So, after breakfast, the books, flour, and other things were hauled in a cask and lowered into a boat, together with a ton of biscuit, and, having bidden good-bye to our generous hosts, were started under the command of Captain Langdon. As soon as we were near the breakers it was seen that to beach the boat was impossible, so, after a little consultation Powell determined to try and swim ashore with the end of a rope. We pulled in as close as we could with safety, and then he jumped overboard with the end of a grass line fastened to his arm, and made for the shore. He got on all right at first, though the strong current had a tendency to set him on the dangerous rocks on the left of the open channel. As soon as he got into the breaking rollers it was evident that he could not take the rope on shore. He struggled bravely on, being dashed on the beach by each wave, and then snuck back into the next wave by the irresistible back-wash.

By this time the two black men on shore had seen him, and they rushed into the water to render assistance. Then Powell, almost exhausted, handed them the rope and just managed to struggle ashore, and lay down on the sand for a while, dead beat. But we were by no means out of the wood yet. The two men to whom Powell had given the rope were themselves carried off their feet by the big breakers and were washed out to sea. They both let go the rope and tried in vain to get on shore again, for they were much impeded by their clothes. At last Theodosius managed to cling to a rock and hold on to it till a receding wave had passed him; then he made a rush for it and succeeded in reaching the land. But Joe could make no way and was carried further out. He was for some time in great danger of drowning, and his cries for help were piteous. But we could not with safety take the boat any nearer to him than we were, for she would have been stove in by the sunken rocks; and as we could not make him understand that his proper course was, instead of attempting to land through the breakers in his exhausted condition to turn and swim out to us, the doctor and myself went out to him, and towed him to the boat on a barrel.

(To be continued.)

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Bolivia is now proposing to employ a German military instructor.

—During 1895 there were 26,720 births, 5,491 marriages and 14,969 deaths in the city of Buenos Aires.

—A Mendoza telegram of the 6th inst. says that a severe epidemic of diphtheria is raging in that city.

—The opposition elements in the province of Santa Fé are uniting for the overthrow of the corrupt ring which is now in power. The organization will be known as the "provincial union."

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th says that a church in Cordoba had been destroyed by a violent cyclone. All communications with that province had been interrupted and much damage had been done by the storm.

—The *Denuncia* of Buenos Aires publishes a telegram from Paraguay saying that Dr. Juan Godoy, now here in Rio de Janeiro, is not authorized to represent the Paraguayan government.

—The *Sport and Pastime* publishes the drawing of a halibut which fell recently at Carlos Casares, whose largest diameter was 82 millimetres, and next largest, at nearly right angles, was 77 millimetres. Such a lump of ice would be an formidable visitor for a halibut.

—General Godoy has asked the government to have the island of Chacabuco cleared of its 500 inhabitants, as the island is national property and will serve for pasturing the horses of the Rio Negro military division. The occupiers have large numbers of sheep on the island.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The captain of the French steamer *L'Orage* has been fined \$500, and packet privileges have been withdrawn from the steamer, for the scandalous treatment of the 630 emigrants from Italy she has brought out. They were all half-starved, and their sleeping accommodation was unfit for decent pigs.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—President Uribe resumed charge of the presidency of Argentina yesterday. Now let us know how much money President Roa has spent and paid to the oligarchs of that country, and we shall know better how much there is in the frequently heard statement that he is the best man fit for the presidency of Argentina.

—A new tax on imports has been imposed by Uruguay in the shape of a 2½ per cent. tax on the value of merchandise received. The merchant must make monthly reports. To avoid the percentage due to the "consolidated debt," the government calls it a license tax, which is an evasion no self-respecting nation would employ.

—A telegram from Santa Fé states that two large boilers in the electric light factory exploded on Sunday night. The roof was blown off and the boilers were carried to a distance of two squares, destroying trees and injuring houses on their way. Three persons were injured and one of them died. The injury cost \$120,000 gold.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Jan. 21.

—We see by the *Herald* that the Steinberg piano is being sold in Buenos Aires, after paying duties and all other charges, at a figure much lower than the retail price charged in New York. This is one of the peculiarities of protection. The "protective" American must continue to pay a high price for his piano, while the foreigner pays less on account of the law of competition.

—A special agent of a syndicate of North American capitalists arrived in Buenos Aires in the *Panama* with the direct mission of looking carefully into the wheat, cattle, lined and cotton industries of Argentina. It is quite evident that the northern republic is beginning to feel the competition of the River Plate in several lines of agricultural enterprises.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Put not your faith in government statistics, especially those of this country. We had occasion to draw attention a short time ago to the discrepancies in the exports to Brazil, and we now have the Brazilian customs returns before us, which give imports from Argentina \$21,295,000 gold for the five years 1890-94, whereas the national statistical office returns stand at \$55,000,000!—*Review of Business*, Buenos Aires.

—We stated last week that \$10,000,000 gold had been voted for new warships, but it appears that the vote of Congress was merely for increasing to that amount the sum previously voted. It is, however, intended to acquire two large cruisers or three smaller ones, and the Krupp guns purchased will arrive next month. The Argentines are determined to be as strong as Chile, both by sea and land.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Jan. 24.

—We shall soon have Señor Luigi, the Italian engineer, among us, as he is to embark this week for the River Plate. He is expected to draw up plans of fortification for the south coast, and as he has done similar work in Italy, is well prepared for his task. Let us hope the government will not allow the ideas of Argentine friends to interfere with his plans. If left to himself we doubt very much whether he will lose much time over the Plate.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The city of Mendoza, Argentina, is apparently not an earthly paradise. It has earthquakes, drenches, diphtheria and revolutions. Its population numbers 28,000 to 29,000, and its annual death rate is about 55 per thousand. Last year the deaths numbered 1,597, the births 1,345, and the marriages 235. On the 14th, 527 (39 per cent.) were illegitimate, showing that vice also flourishes in Mendoza as well as the vine. The most unhealthy months were November and December, when the deaths numbered 201 and 248 respectively.

—Dr. Lopes Tovar, a member of the Brazilian senate, is at present in Buenos Aires. He is a medical man of some renown, and is said to have come here especially to study up our sanitary conditions and laws, in order to be of some help in settling the ever-pressing sanitary question between the two countries. He is also a very influential politician, having been a great advocate for republican institutions in Brazil, so that a good deal of advantage may be expected from his presence among us.—*Times*, Buenos Aires. Great Scott! Think of Lopes Tovar being classed as a medical man of some renown!

—The health board might be a little more explicit when they think the city is going to be attacked by an epidemic, and so give people a chance of guarding against an impending evil and taking precautions to prevent it. But they do nothing of the kind, they simply issue an edict that the schools shall remain closed one month longer on account of an epidemic that *threatens* to come. The idea meets with the entire approval of the schoolboys, but the grown-ups are being kept in a state of anxiety to know what form the epidemic is to take and when it is really expected.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—Sanitary stations are to be prepared at La Plata, Rosario and Concordia, in case the yellow fever should be introduced from Brazil, but the necessary disinfecting stores have not yet arrived from Europe.—*Buenos Aires 22d ult.*

—The Argentine consular here reported to the Buenos Aires board of health on the 18th ult. that the deaths from yellow fever in Rio averaged 30 a day. There was only one day in January when the total number reached 30, and the average for the month was slightly under 17. The Argentine consul should be more accurate in his reports.

—The Indian chief Gregorio Vellivies has come from the Chaco, 15 men of his tribe, one being an interpreter, to solicit funds on which to establish his tribe which consists of about 2000 men, women and children, who are in great distress. The chief and his companions made the journey to Tucuman on foot.—*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—The inhabitants of Tucuman are in great glee over a scheme which a British company has laid before the provincial government for the establishment of a large cotton factory there. This will mean the introduction into the province of a very large amount of capital, the concessionaire, Mr. A. Wilkes, offering to spend £100,000 on the factory. The starting of the factory will give the agriculturists of Tucuman an extra factor in their work and may give an impetus to the cultivation of cane, which is said to be so suitable to the climate of Tucuman and is described as one of the most profitable textiles to cultivate.—*Santafé and Potosí.* But we don't understand. What has a cotton factory to do with raw cane?

—With a little more than a year Argentina has been deprived of two prominent men, Dr. Lucio Vicente Lopez and Dr. Aristóbulo del Valle, both of them in the prime of manhood, who might have been of infinite service still to the public for at least twenty or thirty years to come. When Lopez met his sad, but merciful end, the public grief was hardly as general and as deep as yesterday, when the remains of Dr. del Valle were interred. In both cases the general regret was sincere and bestowed upon deserving men. Argentina could afford with difficulty to lose such men of grave character and high principles.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 21.

—Few people are aware, remarks the *Standard*, of the existence in the Pampa of an estancia, covering an area of 110 leagues or say 290,000 hectares, though, truth to say, it is not exactly an estancia, as most of the land is sublet. This fine property, situated in Trenel, is owned by an English company with capital of \$50,000 gold, which works part of it having 2,113 cows, 18,657 sheep and 310 mares, the stock having gone last year an increase of 2,000 calves, 8,100 lambs and 70 foals. Mr. David Sheppard, one of the shareholders, visited the estancia in October last, and was much pleased with the condition of affairs and prospects, especially in view of the projected line from Trenel to Lanquen to Toay which will make transport easy and give the property a tremendous push ahead. The board has decided to add a dividend of \$12,400 gold, carrying forward \$37,700 gold to the reserve.—*Sport and Pasture.*

—One of the most remarkable pieces of information has been published from Entre Ríos. The governor, finding the deficit in the budget unmanageable, has taken a heroic measure to settle it. He decreed that the salaries of senators, and all above \$500, should be reduced 20 per cent. per month; those over \$350 to be reduced 15 per cent.; those over \$120 10 per cent.; and those over \$80 5 per cent. Expenses of ceremony and etiquette for the government are to be done away with; all institutions that receive a subvention from the national treasury are to be deprived of provincial aid, and a number of other economic measures. The idea of Governor Alcorta is splendid. If he can impress on the minds of the legislators that he is acting from patriotic motives he will have served a great purpose in River Plate political economy. It is a grand idea, no doubt, and will be full of important consequences if carried out. It is not the regular and constitutional way in which budgets ought to be reduced, yet, as it is far more reasonable than to incur additional debt, it would be to the interest of the people to have the reduction made constitutional by every means in their power.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

#### SOLAR HEAT.

If the sun's heat that falls upon a square yard of ground could all be saved and utilized in steam engines, the power generated, according to Professor Langley, would be as much as a 100 horse-power. At the Paris exposition of 1878 a solar engine produced power enough to run a printing press. Edison invented a solar engine that might have a practical value in the Sahara, where a large proportion of the solar energy that strikes the outer part of the atmosphere penetrates to the bottom of the sea bed.

We hear a great deal of the vast power to be obtained by utilizing the falls of Niagara, but the sun power, based on the district of Columbia, says the professor, is a hundred times as great. Unfortunately there have been no thorough practical inventions to harness the sun's wasted energy. The day will come, doubtless, when it will be utilized. In that day the deserts, with their dry atmosphere, will become the centers of large industries, and will to a certain extent be reclaimed.

The intensity of the sun's heat is almost the amount of energy dispersed through the universe in his rays are beyond conception. Every minute enough heat comes to the earth from the sun to bring 37,000,000,000 tons of water to the boiling point. And the sun gives out heat enough to supply 2,000,000,000 of such worlds as ours. The coal beds of Pennsylvania will suffice for the country's use for centuries, yet if the whole coal stock of the state were consumed in one puff the heat generated would not be equal to the sun's produce in one-thousandth part of a second. Recent experiments show that it is difficult to conceive what the properties of matter would be at extremely low temperatures. It is even more difficult to conceive what they are at the temperatures prevailing in the sun.—*Edinburgh Sun.*

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 11th, 1896.

THE municipal council of this city has passed a resolution asking the government to transfer the contagious diseases hospitals within the municipality to its control. The resolution is now awaiting the prefect's signature before going to the President. While the request is correct in theory, we are inclined to think that its realization would be a serious error. Bid as the public departments of the national government are, they are not half as chaotic as the municipal government of this city now is. Until the administration of the city is thoroughly reorganized and trained to a proper appreciation of its duties, the national government should be very careful not to entrust any service affecting the public health to its care. As at present organized, the municipal government of Rio de Janeiro is a complete failure. The council and the prefect are at loggerheads, the departments are imperfectly organized, there is no system and discipline in them, and it has become quite impossible to transact business there expeditiously and without annoyance and useless expense.

To speak plainly, both departments of the municipal government, the council and the prefecture, are crowded with quasimedes and blackmailers. There are hundreds of employés who do almost nothing, and yet it costs the citizen hours and days to dispatch even the simplest business, and even then he must employ some third party as a go-between. If our hospitals are entrusted to such an administration they will surely go from bad to worse. Before undertaking more services, then, the municipality should try to reorganize its methods of administering public business, and to provide better means for protecting private interests. When this is done, and when the people have reason to feel more confidence in its justice and wisdom, then it might very properly be entrusted with the care of the hospitals and asylums, and the supervision of the water supply and drainage works.

ON the early morning of February 9th, 1894, some four hundred men, more or less, under the command of Admiral Saldanha da Gama, landed at the Armação, Nictheroy, captured the several fortifications on the hill and shore after some sharp fighting, and then prepared to press on into the city of Nictheroy. Up to this stage the insurgent losses had been trifling, while they had captured a number of prisoners and guns, and had destroyed the fortifications so far as time and their limited means would permit. As they were moving on into the town, they were met by the whole government force stationed in Nictheroy, and found themselves so largely outnumbered that their only recourse was to retreat. This they did in good order and with so much success that the government force captured only seven or eight stragglers. To protect their retreat the *Liberdade* and some steam launches were drawn up between Mocané Island and the mainland to cover the embarking of the men. It was here that the insurgents suffered their heaviest losses, the wooden sides of the *Liberdade* affording but slight protection against the Mandichier rifle used by the government forces. The latter also suffered heavily at this stage of the fight, the men being exposed to the machine-gun fire

of the insurgent vessels. Just what this loss amounted to, the public was not informed, for it was the policy of the government to conceal all such details. We do know, however, that there were many bodies removed for burial and that all the hospital space in Nictheroy was filled with the wounded. This was considered the sharpest fight of the revolt. It was a desperate move on the part of the insurgents, for their whole available force at that time was only 600 men; but their provisions and ammunition were running low and the help promised from the south had failed to come, and they were obliged to take risks. They counted of course on the moral effect of a surprise, and on capturing the town of Nictheroy before the government forces could be united, by which means they would be divided and demoralized for a time. This would afford an opportunity, of course, for them to secure supplies and recruits. It so happened, however, that the government forces were more concentrated than they supposed, and they were heavily outnumbered at the moment their march into the city began. The field remained in the possession of the government, but it was a fruitless victory achieved through heavy losses. It was a defeat for the insurgents, but not before they had inflicted severe losses upon their enemies. With a larger force at his disposal Saldanha da Gama would have succeeded, but he had left so few men on his ships that he could not risk holding the Armação while making demonstrations at other points. It was a daring adventure under the circumstances, and its failure was no discredit to the brave officer who led his men in so desperate an attack on a superior force, or to the courage of the men who followed him. It was an exploit of which no Brazilian need feel ashamed.

The recent comments on the false and injurious telegrams appearing in the *River Plate* newspapers in regard to Brazilian affairs, are fair illustrations of an abuse experienced in every part of the world. There has been, it is true, a great development in newspaper enterprise and influence, but at the same time there has been a corresponding development in irresponsible newsgathering and injurious comment. The race has been for priority and quantity, rather than accuracy and considerate treatment. And the abuse has at last reached such a point that it not only menaces individual character and property rights, but it actually threatens the peace of nations. In addition to the annoyances, and prejudices, and absurdities which these false reports occasion, it sometimes occurs that governments are deceived by them and international disputes are caused. No small part of the irritation in the United States over the British Guiana question is unquestionably due to false reports, and a recent report that the British government was preparing to send its "flying squadron" to Venezuelan waters led the American secretary of state to ask for an explanation. Surely it is not right that the peace and good feeling between nations should be endangered by such means. During the recent revolt here in Brazil a carefully-devised plan was carried out to influence public opinion in the United States by means of false news in regard to a restoration of the monarchy—and it succeeded. At the outset, the American press largely sympathized with the cause of the insurgents, but when telegrams began to pour in from Rio and Paris in regard to monarchist intrigues, they promptly changed to the other side. We have news messages, often sent from Europe, which clearly prove the conspiracy, for they could have originated in nothing else. Late we have seen a deliberate attempt on the part of an influential Argentine journal to embroil that country in a war with Chile, and it may yet succeed. In the United States, where the abuse is carried to an extreme, the people are apparently in a state of high excitement most of the time over the sensational news furnished them by unscrupulous newspapers. Much as we dislike the idea of curtailing the liberty of the press, we are convinced that something must be done to check abuses of this character. Mistakes can not be avoided, it will be urged, but for these all due allowance can be made. But for deliberate misrepresentation, malicious falsehood, deception, and all that, heavy penalties should be enforced. At present the greater part of our telegraphic news comes through well-known agencies. It is their duty to

employ responsible and reputable agents and to guarantee the news sent to their newspaper subscribers. In our opinion, it would be easy to define their responsibilities and to punish their faults. It might require an international agreement, but surely this could be arranged, as it concerns the peace and good relationship of the civilized world. We want the news of course, and we want our newspapers to enjoy the fullest liberty in collecting and publishing it; but, at the same time, we want no more falsehood and misrepresentation. The people who deceive us are nothing but mercenary speculators in sensational journalism, and are not entitled to a particle of sympathy from the advocates of personal liberty on all such questions. These adventurers live upon the sensation cause, by their deceptions, and achieve fame through the complications they are able to create. We have no need of their dirty work, and no glory in their protection. A clean and trustworthy press is of more value to civilization than a misleading free press, and it is time for us to make that fact.

#### THE SUL-AMERICA.

After due consideration we have arrived at the conclusion that the subject relating to the *New York Life* is not yet quite exhausted. We can assure the local directory that we have no wish to reopen an old discussion merely for pleasure, nor have we any desire to furnish statements "for republication in other organs of larger circulation." We simply want to get at the truth of an intrigue by which two American insurance companies were driven out of the country. We want to know if this new company, the "Sul-America," whose founders are the same men who form the local directory of the *New York Life* and who favored the legislation, is the legitimate offspring of that conspiracy. And we want to know, also, if the *New York Life* has really retired from Brazil, or is it doing business through an intermediary.

It is inconvenient, we know, to ask so many questions, or to seek such information in regard to a company's private affairs, but it must be remembered that the situation is an outgrowth of special legislation by which many interests have been prejudiced. It is clear that the *Equitable* was driven out of the country by an intrigue. And now there are grave suspicions that its competitor is continuing in the field as the backer of a national company. If this is correct, if the "Sul-America" is taking risks for re-insurance in the *New York Life*, the transaction is one which every newspaper in Brazil ought to denounce in unmeasured terms.

When the directors of the "Sul-America" replied to our criticism on the 31st ult. and denied that their reserves would be invested abroad, except those arising from insurances effected abroad, they neglected to tell us that (Art. 10) "The company can re-insure in other companies, national or foreign, a part of its risks." This implies the transfer of the premiums to a foreign country whenever the re-insurance is effected in a foreign company, and therefore it implies the investment abroad of the reserves arising from such policies. Evasive arguments will not serve. The withdrawal of the *New York Life*, the creation of the "Sul-America," the connection of the local directory of the one with the organization of the other, the provision for re-insurance abroad by which the *New York Life* can take the cream of the business, the withdrawal of the reserves on such business in spite of the law they helped to create—the record is quite complete. We do not care to split hairs about it, and we are not even desirous of having the twin directory reply, but we would like to have the Brazilian public see what their representatives have been doing, and we would like to have President McCall explain away the grave suspicion that he has been a party to the transaction.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A few fatal cases of yellow-fever are reported from Santos.

—The gubernatorial elections in Ceará are to be held April 11th.

—During the past year there were 1,541 deaths, 1,687 births and 343 marriages in Fortaleza, the capital of Ceará.

—On the 5th inst. the newspaper sellers in S. Paulo, who are nearly all Italians, refused to sell the *Advertiser* because it contained an article against Italy.

— The municipal chamber of Pitangui, Minas Geraes, has been depoised by a mob.

— The *Diario da Fazenda*, of the 8th inst., states that the town of Cuello has been destroyed by bands under the command of Col. Felisberto.

— On the S. Francisco river the steamer *Matta Machado* was deterred by the fear of being attacked by bands from touching at Vilh. Urbana.

— In January there were 435 interments in the Consolacão cemetery, of São Paulo, of which 231 were of children.

— In the municipal district of Brás, S. Paulo, there were registered last year 50 marriages, 379 births and 236 deaths.

— The reports from Rio Claro in regard to yellow-fever are not at all encouraging. The epidemic seems to be increasing.

— Some days ago, at Queluz, state of Minas Geraes, the police force was attacked by 200 armed men, who handed the delegate and policemen very roughly.

— It is said that the new waterworks at Araraquara, São Paulo, are nearly finished. The mains have already been tested and have proved satisfactory.

— The police authorities at Rio Claro, São Paulo, have all been dismissed for opposing the work of the state sanitary commission sent there because of the epidemic of fever.

— In consequence of the prevalence of small-pox in Sergipe, orders have been issued for householders to burn in front of their dwellings on certain days in the week.

— The *Comercio de S. Paulo* says that there are country postmasters who think it their duty to mutilate or destroy opposition newspapers. The postoffice is evidently still suffering from the effects of martial law.

— The legislature of Parahyba has been convened for the 15th inst., to consider appropriations for the year. The state government is now running on last year's budget, extended by executive decree to meet this year's requirements.

— According to current reports all the recent state elections have been characterized by official interference and fraud. It would be interesting to hear what justification the *Pais* can find for this description of self-government.

— Campinas was treated to the edifying spectacle on the 4th inst. of seeing a drunken soldier trying to arrest another soldier for being drunk. These illustrations of discipline give us much encouragement for the future.

— Sunday-closing is leading to a singular compromise at Batataes, São Paulo. As Sundays are the best business days, because the planters come in on that day, it is proposed to close on Thursdays and keep open on Sundays.

— The bishop in São Paulo has ordered the suspension of the prayer *ad petitionem puerorum*, which should be substituted by *pro quatuor que necessitate*. The business has been overdone and no one but the ducks (*quacum*) is satisfied.

— Further searches by the police at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, have resulted in the discovery of a lithographic press, some type, proofs and partly printed copies of counterfeit Banco União notes. The lithographic stones have not been found, nor any completely printed notes.

— The heat in Ceará during the fourth week of January is said to have been intense, the thermometer registering 32 to 33 Cent. At Quixadá one observer informs the *República* that the thermometer had registered as high as 36.8 Cent. (98.2 Fahr.) in the shade.

— Both small-pox and yellow-fever are increasing in Niterópolis, according to published reports. And this in spite of the rains of the past month. On the 7th the hospital for contagious diseases at Barreto had 8 yellow-fever and 10 small-pox patients under treatment.

— At Sacramento, in the state of Minas Geraes, a man described as being wretchedly poor recently discovered, while digging a cistern, a diamond weighing about 18 carats, for which he has already had several offers of coffee plantations valued at from 30,000\$ to 40,000\$.

— The author of the article in the *Reporter*, of São Paulo, which offended the Italian newsboys, says that the Italians who have taken so much offence should go to Abyssinia and fight, and not take advantage of their residence in a neutral country to create disorders.

— The *Santos Commercial* complained a few days since of not receiving this paper. The remittance was made, however, and the fault lies with the Santos post office, as our papers go in packages, so that the delivery of one copy signifies that the whole package was received.

— In São Paulo also the telephone service is proving highly unsatisfactory. The *Municipio* complains that its telephone had been out of order for four days and its repeated complaints were still unanswered. Why is it that Brazilian companies are so inattentive in such matters?

— The *Diario de Notícias* of Bahia of the 5th inst. publishes a telegram announcing the assassination of over 20 laborers at Cocho, in that state. The disorders of interior Bahia are becoming a disgrace to the country, and it is time that vigorous measures were taken to repress them.

— Many of the towns in northern São Paulo are enforcing sanitary restrictions against Araraquara and Rio Claro. The luggage of passengers arriving at many places is subjected to disinfection. It would be well, also, were equally severe measures taken to enforce cleanliness in all these towns.

— At the request of the Ribeirão Preto authorities the São Paulo police arrested two individuals on the 31st ult., on the charge of passing counterfeit money. In Ribeirão Preto the police had discovered in a house occupied by an Italian named Bataglia a complete outfit for the manufacture of Banco União notes.

— There was a fight between police and civilians at Ribeirão de Japiguipe, Bahia, on the 21st ult., in which three policemen were wounded, two of them seriously. The cause of the conflict was unknown, but the *Diario de Notícias* says it was probably due to the arbitrary manner in which the police men are accustomed to treat the public.

— The *Monitor Campista* says that the continued rains caused serious damages in that district, and that the planters were much dismasted by them. Several small lakes had overflowed their banks, the fields were inundated, and the ditches and canals were insufficient to carry off the water. It has been many years since Campos has had such an experience.

— We find in the Campinas correspondence of the *Santos Commercial* a note to the effect that a resident of S. Sebastião da Parahyba, São Paulo, named Miguel Antunes Soares and aged 118 years, has recently died. Just before his death he expressed his disappointment at being compelled to die before seeing the restoration of the monarchy in Brazil.

— It seems that there has been a good old-fashioned deposition at Maricá. The police delegate at the head of a body of police and citizens has taken possession of the town hall, depoised the municipal council, and nominated a provisional municipal government. The new council has the same police delegate at its head—and he will probably figure in the municipal councils henceforth as the "liberator of Maricá".

— The *República* of Fortaleza, Ceará, notes the death of Aquilino de D. Anna Flávia Ribeiro at the advanced age of 112 years. She had been married three times and was the mother of 10 children.

At the time of her death her direct descendants numbered 474, viz.: 10 children, 69 second generation, 282 third generation, 105 fourth generation and 7 fifth generation. Of these 319 are living and 124 dead.

— A Brazilian lady in Bahia, over 40 years of age, but not in possession of all her mental faculties, was nearly the victim of a mercenary conspiracy a few days since. She has a small fortune and this of course was the object in view. A young painter, about 17 years of age, induced her to consent to a marriage, and found officials willing to perform the ceremony. The conspiracy was discovered and defeated just as the ceremony was being performed.

— The first volume of the *Revista* published by the São Paulo museum has recently been issued, and is said to contain a history of the Ypiranga monument. Let us hope that it is truthfully recorded that this patriotic memorial was built through the agency of lotteries, about which there was more or less dispute and scandal. It should be an object lesson to the youth of that state, that even their patriotism is dependent upon vice for pecuniary support.

— The *Reporter* is complaining of the silence of the press in regard to the crusade it is making against gambling. The *Reporter* should know that the press in Brazil is rarely moved to join issue with any great evil. We remember well its silence during the abolition campaign, and during all the years that futile attempts have been made to suppress lotteries, gambling, prostitution and other evils, the press has remained discreetly silent. As to the newspaper here it is simply a money-making concern. It does not care to jeopardize its income by attacking any well-protected abuse or vice.

— The morbidly exciting career of chief of police under martial law seems to have communicated to Col. Valladares a feverish thirst for victory. Having made himself political master of Sergipe and still sighing for other worlds to conquer, he is now invading the realm of domestic life. A telegram of the 5th inst. states that his chief of police has instructed the police delegate at Santo Amaro to inform one Aureliano José that he must quit quarreling with his wife and scrupulously abstain from putting his foot in the state capital or be prepared to go to prison. The advice is doubtless good, but to one unaccustomed to Col. Valladares' methods it seems a little singular that a chief of police should be thought qualified to give it.

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

— A Porto Alegre telegram says that all parties in Rio Grande do Sul are anxiously awaiting the development of Gen. Cantuária's policy. The statements which he has made concerning his views and the object of his mission have excited favorable comment and no one has openly displayed any intention of putting obstacles in his way. On the 6th inst. he had a conference, which lasted three hours, with Julio de Castilhos and it is said to be his intention to confer also with Gen. Tavares. It continues to be reported that his headquarters will be removed from Pelotas to Porto Alegre.

— It is stated that the government's orders for the disbandment of the irregular troops in its service have not been obeyed, many of these troops having been merely furloughed.

— The number of soldiers now at the exclusive disposal of Julio de Castilhos is estimated by the *República* of Porto Alegre at 3,000. That paper severely censures the employment of so large a force and asserts that with a good government 1,000 would be amply sufficient for maintaining order in the state.

— The character of the men in the military service of Julio de Castilhos is well illustrated by the following incident narrated by the *Canabarro*:—On the estancia of Manoel José de Menezes in the vicinity of Livramento there encamped a detachment of soldiers belonging to the command of João Francisco. These men killed cattle for their subsistence, and as they took no pains to estimate correctly the quantity of meat required, there was much left when they broke up their camp. This meat, with fiendish malignity, they poisoned. Fortunately no person ate it. The hogs and 30 fowls that did so were afterwards found dead.

— Forcible recruitment still continues. At Conceição do Arroio 8 citizens have been pressed into the service and are still held in custody, although one of them, Jerônimo Ribas, has obtained from

the court to which he applied a writ of *habeas corpus*.

— The following outrages committed by Castilhistas on ex-revolutionists have been recently reported:

— At S. Manilhá three arrested revolutionists who had returned home have been arrested and prosecuted. At Rio Pardo Gaspar Barreto, one of the federal leaders, has been forced to leave home. This gentleman has been subjected to persecution ever since Castilhos has had any influence in controlling the affairs of Rio Grande. He was arrested in 1890 and brought to Rio de Janeiro. The two ex-revolutionists José Afonso de Carvalho Távora and Delfim Gomes Porto are threatened with death and prevented from returning to their homes at Cachoeira.

— Castilhistas adherents continue to desert him. One of them, José Camilo Alvin, after an angry correspondence with the dictator, has resigned the place which he held of prosecuting attorney at Santa Maria.

— A recent number of the *Echo do Sul* announces the interment, in the cemetery of the city of Rio Grande, of the remains of Antônio Igacu Rodrigues, who had been murdered near the station of Porto Novo on August 2, 1893, by Castilhos' troops under the command of Major Eleuterio Pereira das Neves and left unburied by the murderers. The remains of Severino Siqueira, who was murdered at the same time, were recently interred at Porto Novo.

— A telegram of the 4th inst. states that information has been received from Gen. Vasques of his having asked the minister of finance to place at his disposal the sum of 1,669,426\$ for meeting the unpaid military expenses incurred in Rio Grande in 1893.

— Capt. Alcides Pires is said to have gone to S. Luiz to pay and disband irregular troops commanded by Salvador Pinheiro. It is now six months since peace was made and yet these men have been drawing pay ever since.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

— The December receipts of the Baturité railway, Ceará, amounted to \$2,821,350.

— A man has been arrested in S. Paulo for forging bills of lading of the S. Paulo Railway Co.

— The report is again current that an English syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of the Sorocabana railway.

— At 10 o'clock a.m. on the 4th inst. a train on the Seteira branch of the Leopoldina railway fell into a crevice caused by the heavy rains and was much damaged. One passenger, a stoker and the engine-driver were killed.

— Last year the receipts of the station of Leopoldina were as follows:—For the Leopoldina Co., 336,172\$120; for the Central railway, 107,669\$900; for the state of Minas Geraes, 40,633\$940; total, 574,525\$548.

— The S. Christóvão company has been fined 200\$ for collecting double fare on an extra train on the S. Francisco Xavier line. The result of this will be that all extras will be suppressed, and Zé Povinho will have to wait, or walk.

— The Central railway has suspended the sale of tickets on the connecting lines, belonging to the Leopoldina company, that have been damaged by the heavy rains, and is announcing that until further notice it will not receive freight for those lines.

— A business firm of this city complains that a case of goods, value 53,888\$, which they shipped to Bento Ribeiro, has been lost and that the railway refuses to pay more than 33,000\$ of indemnity. This is another illustration of a state railway.

— Would it not be well to suppress that name—the *trem rápido*. There is nothing rapid about it. It has never done better than the old passenger train. It is always late. On the 4th inst. it arrived at São Paulo 11:30 p. m., 6½ hours behind time. It is absurd to call such a train "rapid."

— The *Jornal do Comércio* of Thursday says that the Oeste de Minas railway company has received from the government the sum of 3,500,000\$ for its expenses during the present year. This, we presume, is on account of the loan obtained in Europe in 1892. It would be interesting to know how the account between the government and company stands at present.

— Railway officials seem to have a very peculiar idea of their duties here, and that of assisting and accommodating travellers and shippers is apparently not in the list at all. On the 6th the Oeste de Minas line did not furnish a train for the passengers coming up from Rio on the Central, and they were compelled to pass the night at Sítio. When asked to obtain a special train to take the passengers to S. João d'El Rey, the station agent at Sítio refused, and his only excuse was that he did not wish to do it. Agents of that type should be promptly dismissed.

#### LOCAL NOTES

— The minister of finance has given permission for hanging Congressman Serzedello's portrait in the Praça custom-house.

— The subscription at the industrial exhibition for the family of Col. Colombo Leoni amounted on Wednesday to 725\$000.

— Dr. Juvenal de Aguiar has resigned the place of editor-in-chief of the *Gazeta do Turco*. In reported in S. Paulo that this paper has turned monarchist.

— On Saturday mass was said at the S. Francisco de Paula church for the souls of the revolutionists killed in the engagement at the Armação on Feb. 9, 1894.

— It is stated that treasury-clerk Arthur Peixoto has applied for another leave of absence. The gentleman should have the leave granted at once, but indefinitely and without salary.

— On Friday D. Maria Augusta Xavier complained to the police that she had been robbed of 45,000\$ which her husband had left in a wardrobe at their residence at No. 18 Rua Thereza Guimaraes.

— On Wednesday Barão do Lapão called on the President. It is supposed that the object of the visit was to learn whether the government is able and willing to promise a free election in the state of Amazonas.

— The Evangelical minister at Washington is reported to have invited the South American ministers to a conference to consider the Venezuelan question and to declare their adhesion to President Cleveland's declarations.

— The commanding-general of the navy has been authorized to deliver to General Augusto Clemente Monteiro de Barros the property in its possession belonging to the estate of the late Admiral Salustiano da Gama.

— The army officers who took part in that disgraceful row in the Stadt München will be tried before a court-martial. It is time that the government envenom these youngsters that an officer should be a gentleman, not a lowly.

— An Italian named Giovanni Mosca, residing in Cachambi, was found dead in his own house on the morning of the 6th inst., having been murdered a day or two before by some unknown person. The murder was committed with a hatchet.

— On Tuesday there was a strike among the butchers at the Santa Cruz abattoir. A detachment of 50 policemen was sent to the place, and the ring-leaders of the strikers were arrested. At 5:30 p. m. work began and 155 beesves were slaughtered.

— Dr. Constante Alfonso Coelho has authorized the editor of the *Bahia* to sell 50 copies of his book in the plot of the S. Paulo generals and will produce the product to assisting the family of the late Col. Coimbra Leon.

— Prices of nearly all kinds of prime necessities continue to rise and persons of limited means are finding it more and more difficult to solve the problem of living within their incomes. The people are paying dearly for the luxury of having had a dictator.

— A prominent Brazilian author has recently published a book on the illustrious foreigners who have contributed to the development of Brazil. The omnibus are so numerous, however, that the title of the book should be changed to "Some Illustrious Foreigners," etc.

— The *Rio de Janeiro* on Saturday opened a subscription at 1\$00 per person for the publication of the manuscripts left by Dr. Francisco Colombo Leoni, who was colonel in the army of Gómez and Saravia. The product of the sale of the books will be given to Col. Colombo's family.

— The British foreign office has denied the report, recently circulated, that England had recognized Brazilian sovereignty over Trindade island. The refusal to arbitrate the question has placed the British government in a difficult position, as their claim that the island was abandoned is left unanswered.

— Yesterday the pupils of the school at the monastery of S. Bento said a mass to be said at the S. Francisco de Paula church for the revolutionists killed two years ago in the engagement at Armação. The mass said for these revolutionists at the same church on Sunday was under the auspices of the naval cadets.

— Becoming tired of these piping times of peace, the *Amazônia Transandina* dragged her anchor on the night of the 5th inst. and came into the channel between the marine arsenal and Cobas Island. It took a couple of tow-boats to drag the old bulk back to her anchorage. By the way, when is this vessel to be finished?

— The fine weather on Sunday permitted St. Sebastian to return to his lodgings on Castle hill. There was a long procession of admirers and friends, some of whom carried lighted candles to help them over our municipal pavements. We trust that the saint's enforced absence has caused no anxiety and inconvenience to his lodgings.

— Among the recent arrivals in this city is that of Col. Serra Martins, who was twice captured by the revolutionists, first at Santa Catharina and afterwards at Lapa. Although he had broken his parole, given at Santa Catharina, not to take up arms against the revolutionists, he was not punished, but was kindly treated and again released on parole.

— Gen. Argollo in his report of the engagement of Armação, published in the *Jornal do Brasil* of Sunday, eulogizes 2nd sergeant Antônio da Silva Campos, who, he says, in a hand to hand struggle, disarmed and captured a foreigner wearing a white uniform and armed with a sword. We should be much pleased if Gen. Argollo would inform us who was that foreigner and what became of him.

— Last Saturday was supposed to be the anniversary of the murder of Plácido de Abreu, a São Paulo journalist, who was arrested under martial law and brought to this city, whence, it is said, he was sent to Campinas and shot. This affair, however, like all the other military murders committed under the dictatorial government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, is still enveloped in mystery.

— According to the report of the commander of the fire corps there were in this city during the 10 years from 1885 to 1894, 483 fires, classified as follows:—large 42, medium 87, small 140, insignificant 166, in chimneys 48. During this period the year in which the number of fires was greatest was that of 1893, in which there were 81, and that in which the number was smallest was 1894, when there were 50.

— On Thursday the municipal council voted a resolution to ask for the transfer of the epidemic hospitals in this city to its control. These hospitals are now under the control of the general government. The council has also passed a resolution authorizing the prefect of the federal district to establish small epidemic hospitals in various parts of the city and to improve the present means of conveying patients to the hospitals.







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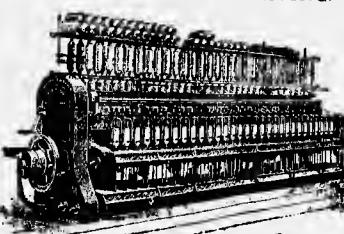
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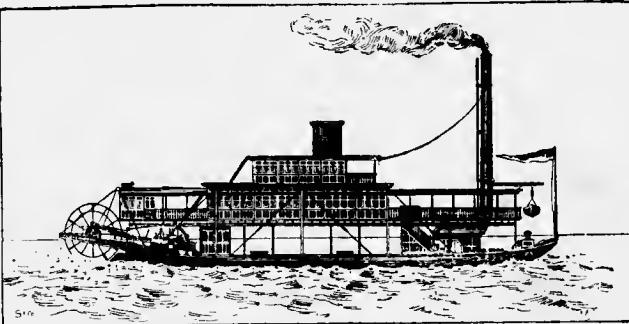
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